
A New Species of *Calyptranthes* (Myrtaceae) from Coastal Forests of Brazil

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ABSTRACT. *Calyptranthes dryadica*, a new species of Myrtaceae from the coastal forests of São Paulo, characterized by few-flowered panicles with large buds, is described and illustrated.

The botanically little known coastal forests of Brazil are one of the most threatened ecosystems in the world. Floristic studies in the Ecological Reserve of Juréia-Itatins, in the southern coastal forests of the state of São Paulo, have shown that the Myrtaceae are the dominant family in number of species, one of which is here recognized as new to science.

Calyptranthes dryadica M. L. Kawasaki, sp. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. São Paulo: Iguape, Ecological Reserve of Juréia-Itatins, trail of the fig tree, 14 Mar. 1990 (fl), L. Rossi et al. 542 (holotype, SP; isotypes, MBM, MO). Figure 1.

A *Calyptranthe grandifolia* O. Berg differt: inflorescentiis brevibus paucifloris (nec multifloris), alabastris majoribus apiculatis (nec obtusis), foliis chartaceis (nec coriaceis), latioribus usque 2-plo (nec 2.25–3.5) longioribus. A *Calyptranthe lucida* DC. differt: inflorescentiis brevibus paucifloris (nec multifloris), tomentosis (nec glabris), alabastris et foliis majoribus.

Small tree, 1.5–4 m tall; hairs where present reddish to yellowish brown, dibrachiate; young branchlets sparsely pubescent. *Leaf blades* widely elliptic to elliptic, 10–17 × 5–9 cm, up to twice as long as wide, chartaceous, discolorous, the upper surface glabrous, with impressed glandular dots, drying olive-green, the lower surface puberulous to glabrous, with salient glandular dots, drying yellowish green; apex acute to acuminate; base cuneate; midvein sulcate above, convex below; lateral veins 12–14 pairs, convex on both surfaces; marginal veins 2, the inner one 2–3 mm from the margin; petiole 8–15 mm long, puberulous, canaliculate. *Paired panicles* terminal, few-flowered, with ca. 10–20 flowers per panicle, 3–8 cm long, the axes tomentose, with 1 to 2 pairs of opposite lateral branches, the flowers clustered in threes near the tips; peduncles 2–3 cm long; bracts lanceolate, 8–

10 mm long, pubescent, deciduous; bracteoles linear, ca. 2 mm long, early deciduous; buds pyriform, ca. 6–8 mm long, tomentose, apiculate, sessile; petals absent; hypanthium prolonged ca. 2 mm above the ovary, glabrous within; style 7–8 mm long; stamens ca. 200–250; filaments 5–8 mm long; anthers ellipsoid, 0.5–0.8 mm long, bearing one apical gland; ovary 2-locular with 2 ovules in each locule. *Fruits* globose, dark wine-red to black, 1.5–2 cm diam., sparsely pubescent to glabrous; seeds 1–3, to 1.5 cm long; testa membranous; embryo myrcioid.

The specific epithet refers to one of the five phytogeographic areas (from the Greek *druas* and the Latin *dryas*, wood nymph) recognized by Martius (1906). *Calyptranthes dryadica* is known only from the coastal forests of the Ecological Reserve of Juréia-Itatins. It was collected in flower from March to April and in fruit from June to December.

Calyptranthes dryadica is characterized by: the few-flowered inflorescences with 1–2 pairs of lateral branches, large, apiculate buds (6–8 mm long), and chartaceous leaves, drying green, up to twice as long as wide. Among other species of *Calyptranthes* found in the coastal forests, it might be confused with *C. grandifolia* O. Berg and *C. lucida* DC., two distinctive species with wider ranges and many-flowered inflorescences, with three or more pairs of lateral branches.

In *Calyptranthes grandifolia*, a species known from northeastern to southern Brazil, the buds are 4–5 mm long, rounded or obscurely apiculate, and the leaves are coriaceous, drying brown, 2.25–3.5 times as long as wide. In *C. lucida*, a species known from northern South America (McVaugh, 1958) to southern Brazil (Legrand, 1962), the inflorescences are glabrous, the buds are 2–3 mm long, and the leaves are smaller (usually up to 12 cm long) and 2.25–3 times as long as wide.

Paratypes. BRAZIL. São Paulo: Iguape, Ecological Reserve of Juréia-Itatins, 24 Apr. 1990 (fl), E. L. M. Catharino et al. 1342 (SP), 14 Dec. 1990 (fr), M. P. Costa et al. 52 (SP), 21 Sep. 1990 (fr), S. J. Gomes da Silva et al.

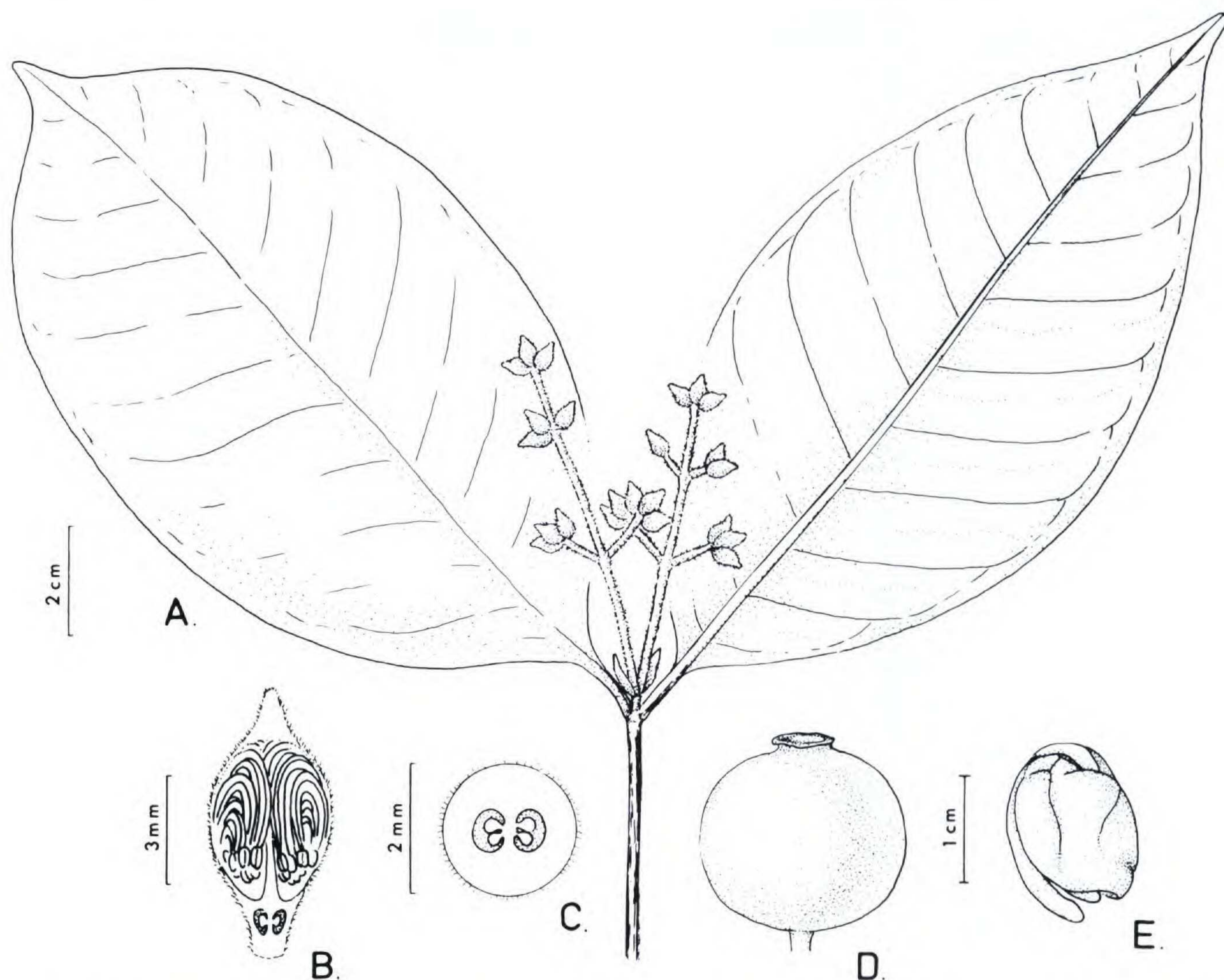


Figure 1. *Calyptanthes dryadica* M. L. Kawasaki. —A. Flowering branch. —B. Flower bud. —C. Medial section of ovary. —D. Fruit. —E. Embryo. (A–C, Rossi *et al.* 542; D, E, Costa *et al.* 52.)

66 (SP), 15 Aug. 1991 (fr), D. F. Pereira *et al.* 61 (SP), 12 June 1991 (fr), L. Rossi *et al.* 907 (SP).

Acknowledgments. This study was supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, *Floristic Studies at the Ecological Reserve of Juréia-Itatins* project. I thank Nancy Hensold and Alessandro Rapini for helpful comments, the two reviewers, and Lucia Rossi for suggesting the specific epithet.

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